

The Indiana Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Jan. 10, 1846.

The bill in relation to the bridge at White river, on the Michigan road, was taken up; when Mr. Clements moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed; which motion prevailed, yeas 53, nays 30.

The bill providing for leasing the Indiana State Prison was taken up; the question being on the engrossment of the bill.

Mr. Thompson moved to amend, so that the convicts should be engaged as bricklayers, boot and shoe makers, joiners, cabinet makers, cooper, wagon makers, &c.; which was not adopted.

Mr. Hastings moved to amend, so that each convict, on being discharged, shall have furnished him a new suit of clothes and three dollars in money, to be paid by the State; which was not adopted.

The bill passed by a vote of yeas 49, nays 33.

The House resumed the consideration of the whole on the revenue bill, and 25 cents on the hundred dollars and 75 cents poll tax was inserted in the blanks, as the rate of taxation; which was concurred in by the House—previous to which.

Mr. Clymer moved to amend, by striking out "25" and inserting "20"; which amendment was not adopted, yeas 32, nays 58.

He then moved to strike out "75" and insert "50"; not adopted.

The bill then passed by a vote of yeas 58, nays 25.

On motion of Mr. Moore.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this House be tendered to the Hon. John S. Simonson, for the able, dignified and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of Speaker of the House during the present session of the General Assembly.

On motion of Mr. Webb.

Resolved, That the trustees of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, be authorized to make out plans and specifications of suitable buildings for said institution, also to receive subscriptions and donations to aid in the erection of said buildings, and lay the same before the next General Assembly.

The balance of the evening was consumed in the election of State Agents, Leases of State Lands, and various other business, which resulted in the election of Michael G. Bright as State Agent, Samuel H. Patterson as Lessee of the Prison, and William Lee as Warden thereof.

On motion, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

Saturday, Jan. 17, 1846.

The bill of the House to provide for taking the census of the qualified voters of this State, on the 1st of September, to alter, revise or amend the Constitution of the State, was read a third time and passed, yeas 31, nays 14.

The bill of the House to revise a militia law was reported back from the military committee and indefinitely postponed, yeas 22, nays 21.

The bill to provide for the funded debt of the State and for the completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal to Evansville was read a third time and passed.

Amendments—Messrs. Allen, Allison, Barbery, Chapman of D., Chambers, Coffin, Connor, Davis, Edwards, E. Gibbs, Goodnow, Hamer, Hamilton, Hardy, Herrington, Howell, Jackson, Jones, Lane, Lemoire, Major, Miller, Montgomery, Moore, Parks, Pomeroy, Reayburn, Rockhill, Todd, Verbrake and Zeno—32.

Notes—Messrs. Bowers, Buell, Chapman of L., Cuppy, Ellis, Hardin, Henry, Holloway, Morgan of R., Murphy, Morgan of L., R. and Winchell—19.

Several amendments were offered to the bill, which were voted down.

After occupying considerable time in the consideration of the bill making specific appropriations, The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, Jan. 17, 1846.

The bill for the payment of canal examiners, clerks, &c., of Wabash and Erie canal, was read a third time and passed, yeas 45, nays 32.

The bill establishing a land office for the sale of canal lands was taken up—new grant—the question being on establishing the land office at Point Commerce in Owen county.

Mr. Thompson opposed the amendment, as being inconvenient. He preferred Washington as a more central point, and moved to amend, by striking out "Point Commerce" and inserting "Washington."

Mr. Osborn of Laporte said, that by a sale of these lands we virtually accept the grant of Congress—the effect of selling an acre is to accept the grant, and this pledges the faith of the State to furnish canal land for ten years. He was willing to do every thing to finish the canal, but he was unwilling to pledge the faith of the State to furnish canal land for ten years. The lands would cost from \$200,000 to \$1,000,000, and at the lowest estimates, the canal would cost from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000. The friends of the canal were sticking their necks a little too deep. That canal law did not require in repair from its tolls by upwards of \$50,000.

Mr. Clements said, that this bill does not provide for appropriating a dollar of the proceeds of these lands to the canal. The money was to be placed in the State Treasury to await the decision of the bondholders. He thought it entirely impolitic to keep these lands out of market. It would prevent immigration and the consequent settlement of that portion of the State.

Mr. Huntington thought the House ought to be careful how it legislated on this question. He wished the bondholders, if the bill passed giving them the canal, to have the full disposition of the lands.

Mr. Dowling moved, so that no thing should be construed to pledge the faith of the State for the completion of the canal, &c.

Mr. Thompson moved to indefinitely postpone. The House did not persist.

Mr. Baker said, gentlemen did not understand the bill. Even if we did not accept the grant we could sell the lands by paying to the government \$1.25 per acre, even if we do not build the canal. The money would be paid for lands at \$250, \$200 and \$125. He believed the time was already vested in the State of Indiana. The money was to be deposited in the State Treasury subject to the future disposition of the bondholders.

The question was taken on an indefinite postponement and decided in the affirmative, yeas 54, nays 25.

Mr. Secret, from the committee of Ways and means, gave the report of the committee on the bill, for the purpose of amending the bill, so that the bondholders of the canal should be allowed to have the full disposition of the lands.

The bill of the Senate to improve the common school fund—being a bonus of one per cent. from the bank for the privilege of issuing small notes—was read a second time; which was not adopted.

Mr. Osborn of Laporte opposed the bill. He believed it had passed the House without its provisions being fully discussed. He then proceeded, in a speech of length, to advocate the issue of small bills, &c.

Mr. Stepp opposed the bill. He believed the Legislature had the right to issue small bills, but he believed the issue of small bills, when the House was not full. The bonus was only a bait to catch votes, for the Bank had once rejected an offer of this kind. The title was deceptive. He expected on reading the bill, of the failure of the Bank, whether the Bank would likely accept, and sent up the answer of the Cashier to be read.

Mr. Secret reported on the reading, which stated, that it is certain that not a single note of a less denomination than five dollars, would be issued after the passage of the bill—instead of increasing, the effect of the bill would be to diminish the school fund as a part of the profits of issuing small notes in the end goes to common schools.

Mr. Secret said, that this was an extraordinary course of the President of the State Bank, through the Cashier, by his factious, the chairman of the State Bank committee, in sending a speech here as an argument for the continuation of the issue of small bills. When that gentleman had a seat on this floor, he would reply to his argument. He denied that this bill had passed the Senate without consideration; he was informed by a respectable Senator that it was fully discussed, and passed by yeas and nays. He believed the question was fully brought at the commencement of this session, that the Bank had the power to continue to issue notes. Not satisfied with this the bank now stalked into these halls with arguments in its favor. He wished the question settled, whether the Bank has power or not, to issue small notes. He then referred to the first law, providing for a bonus, the second, that obliged the Bank to take care of the tract, and the third, for a period of five years. That time is now out, and he wished the question settled by the passage of this bill, and that too without amendment.

Mr. Porter moved, on comparing the two laws, that the power of the Bank to issue small bills was unlimited to the end of the charter—the object of the law was to limit the time in which the Legislature has a right to interfere. That time has expired, and the Legislature can now have the right to interfere. This bill provides that one per cent. will be charged on a million of dollars, whether the Bank issues that sum or not. The Bank, he believed, did not wish to issue that amount.

Mr. Osborn of Laporte made some remarks; when On motion, the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Public Session.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Lane of Vanderburgh, announced the passage of the bill of the House on this subject, with amendments.

Mr. McDonald did not consent to the amendment. He wished it to be understood that he voted against every feature of the bill.

The amendments were then adopted, and the bill in a new law, when the Governor signs it.

Mr. Davis offered a resolution, that leave of absence shall not be granted to any member until the Speaker has given an adjournment sine die, unless on account of sickness. The resolution was laid on the table.

Small Notes.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill authorizing the Bank to issue small notes, if she will pay a bonus of one per cent. on one million of such issue.

Mr. Osborn of Laporte continued his remarks in opposition to the bill. He asked, if it is wrong to issue small notes, why bribe the school fund in support of the measure. Shall we go to a brothel for aid to our school fund? He believed it was right to issue small notes.

Mr. Osborn of Laporte then proposed to amend, by striking out the bill from the enacting clause, and inserting a substitute, authorizing the State Bank, without any restrictions, to continue the issue of small bills.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill, which he (Mr. P.) opposed. He contended that Indianapolis was indebted to the Bank for its prosperity. New Albany, Louisville and all the cities were indebted to the Bank for their prosperity, &c.

The question was taken on the adoption of the amendment, and decided in the affirmative, yeas 40, nays 38.

A party vote, with the exception of Messrs. Rippey, and Taber, who voted for the amendment.

Mr. Standfield proposed to amend, so that no order shall be made without a majority of the board of directors, &c.—no cashier shall be a stockholder, &c.—no President or Director shall be qualified for the office, who is indebted for stock.

Mr. Mickle moved that the bill and amendments be laid on the table. The House did not persist.

Mr. Thompson introduced a joint resolution requiring the Auditor of State to transmit a copy of the lands selected in each county in the Vincennes District for the completion of the Wabash and Erie canal, to the county auditors of said counties.

The bill repealing the act making scrip receivable for bills on the Wabash and Erie canal was read a third time and passed.

The bill making "blue dog" canal land scrip bear six per cent interest, was taken up; when

Mr. Moore moved to indefinitely postpone; which motion failed.

The bill was then read a third time, and on the question of its passage, the vote stood, yeas 44, nays 13—no quorum.

The Speaker then adjourned the House until half past six o'clock, P. M.

In the evening, at half past six, the House met, and in the course of the evening, the doors were ordered to be closed, and the Door Keeper ordered to prevent members from leaving the House and breaking a quorum.

The bill last under consideration, was then after considerable excitement, passed by a vote of yeas 44, nays 23.

Mr. Moore, in the course of the debate, proposed to the friends of the bill to reduce the interest from six to three per cent, which was not agreed to.

Mr. Hall, of Gibson, from the second committee of finance, reported, that the bill providing for a revaluation of the property of the State was referred, reported, that they had agreed to the amendments, one of which is, that "the several county auditors, in this State, to make out and deliver to the Auditor of State, a list of all taxable lands and improvements, on demand of the Auditor, or before the first day of March, 1846, together with the name or names of the owners thereof;" which were concurred in.

The specific appropriation bill, after being amended, was passed by a vote of yeas 43, nays 32.

James Bradley, 10
Elias Fisher, 2
Eugene F. Lucas, 56
Scattergill, 6

Stearns Fisher was declared elected for two years. There having arisen some doubts about the legality of the manner of election, whether by joint ballot or viva voce, the election of an Agent on the Central Canal at Indianapolis. The vote stood as follows:

John Thompson, 91 votes.
John Brown, 13
John W. Brown, 4

On motion, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 19, 1846.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the revenue bill.

Mr. Halloway moved to amend, by striking out "25" cents and inserting "30" cents as the amount to be levied on each one hundred dollars valuation of property; which motion did not prevail.

Messrs. Bowers, Buell, Chapman of L., Cuppy, Ellis, Hardin, Henry, Holloway, Morgan of R. and Murphy—10—voting in favor of the amendment, and 33 against it.

Mr. Hardin then proposed to strike out "75" cents and insert "50"; which motion did not prevail.

Messrs. Bowers, Buell, Chapman of L., Cuppy, Ellis, Hardin, Henry, Holloway, Morgan of R. and Winchell—11—voting in favor and 33 Senators against it.

The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill; when 33 Senators voted in favor and Messrs. Bowers, Buell, Chapman of L., Cuppy, Ellis, Hardin, Henry, Holloway, Morgan of R. and Winchell—10—against it.

The specific appropriation bill, after being amended, in several particulars, finally passed by a vote of yeas 21, nays 18.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Jan. 19, 1846.

The bill for the relief of J. & T. C. King and others, allowing them to pay State bonds for a debt due the State, was indefinitely postponed, yeas 42, nays 29.

Mr. McDonald from the select committee to which the joint resolution on the subject of the Oregon boundary was referred, reported the same back to the House with an amendment, that "our Senators in Congress are instructed to our Representatives request to oppose any compromise, whereby we shall lose a foot of American soil;" which was adopted, and the joint resolution read a third time and passed.

A message from the Senate announced, that the resolution providing for an adjournment sine die, on this day was rescinded, on account of the sickness of the President of the Senate, who had been prevented from signing the bill passed at the present session—that operations are suspended until to-morrow; but that neither House will entertain any business on that day, except reports from the Governor; which was reciprocated by the House.

Mr. Porter from a third committee of free conference on the disagreement between the two Houses to the amendment to the specific appropriation bill, in relation to allowances to George H. Dunn, John E. Dillon and D. R. Eckles, reported amendments agreed to by said committee; which were concurred in—the claim of Mr. Dunn is referred to the Auditor, Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Dillon is allowed \$80, in addition to his salary, and Mr. Eckles \$3.50 per day as services as clerk of the committee of Ways and Means.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Jan. 20, 1846.

After receiving reports from the Governor in relation to his signing the bills passed during the present session, and the usual formalities having been gone through with, preparatory to adjournment, a motion was made that the House adjourn, sine die; whereupon.

The Speaker addressed the House as follows, to wit: GENTLEMEN—About to separate, after a most arduous and eventful session, I would not only be doing violence to my own feelings, but great injustice to you, did I omit bearing testimony to the ability and industry evinced by you, in the discharge of your responsible duties, as members of this House.

The results of the session will be of vital importance to Indiana, and time will determine how far they will be able to stand to the future interests and prosperity of the State.

In a Government like ours, it can scarcely be expected that enactments made for the general benefit, should meet the general wishes of all, and should dissatisfaction appear in any quarter, I am sure it cannot be imputed either to want of deliberation or faithfulness, or of ability on your part.

For the very flattering compliment you have accorded to me, for the liberal indulgence shown me, and for the prompt and efficient aid rendered me on all occasions, whilst in the discharge of the duties of the chair, you will be pleased, gentlemen, to accept my most grateful thanks.

You are, gentlemen, about to return to the family circle—full of domestic felicity. May you find it all you anticipate—full of happiness and all the endearing relations of home—and may you also meet, as I know you deserve, the cheering welcome of a satisfied constituency.

The Speaker then pronounced the House adjourned, sine die.

From the Ohio Statesman.

Democratic Editorial State Convention.

Pursuant to adjournment, a meeting of Democratic Editors in Ohio, assembled at the United States Court House, in the city of Columbus, on Wednesday afternoon, January 7th, 1846.

On motion, DANIEL GOTTSHALL was appointed President, and Wm. D. Morgan and CHAS. C. BASKETT, Secretaries.

On motion of Mr. Carney.

Resolved, That all Democratic Editors who are now in this city, be invited to participate in the proceedings of this Convention.

[Under this resolution, Messrs. H. H. Robinson, Jacob Medary, Horace S. Knapp, George W. Morgan, Chauncey Bassett, William Robbins and others, participated in the business of the Convention.]

On motion, Messrs. Baskett, Stokes, Gleason, Knapp of the Forum and Carney, were appointed a committee to prepare business for the consideration of this meeting.

As nothing was before the Convention, and in order to elicit discussion, and ascertain whether there exists any radical difference of sentiment among the editors present, the following resolution was submitted by Wm. D. Morgan:

Resolved, That the incorporation of paper money banks, is a palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States.

After a full and unrestrained interchange of views on the subject of the currency had been indulged, a vote was taken on the adoption of the above resolution, and it was passed unanimously.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow evening.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 8, 1846.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Butts.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to select a State Publishing Committee of five individuals, whose duty it shall be to get up, print and circulate Democratic documents.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Butts, Halsey and Knapp of the Mirror, said committee.

On motion of Mr. Tomlinson.

Resolved, That the Democratic editors of Ohio, be recommended to be liberal in their exchanges.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 9, 1846.

The Convention again convened.

Mr. Butts, in behalf of the committee on business, submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the issues made by the State Convention, yesterday, are such as the Democracy approve, and the right demands; and we hereby pledge ourselves to give them an unflinching support.

Resolved, That angry and unnecessary disputes between Democratic editors, should be carefully avoided, and that we earnestly hope, that the recollection of past differences may be forgotten in the general rivalry which all shall feel in pushing boldly forward for the establishment of sound principles.

The above resolutions elicited remarks from most of the members of the Convention, all heartily responding to their propriety. Several editors between whom fierce controversies had existed, mutually interchanged the olive branch on a solemn pledge to maintain with zeal, in truth and in sincerity, the issues presented by the State Convention. The remarks of all the speakers were pledges, and many concessions, stirred up such feelings as broke forth in prolonged expressions of applause. The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

On motion of William D. Morgan.

Resolved, That it is highly expedient so to change the Democratic platform, as to make it more comprehensive, and to include the following:—The aggregate Democratic vote of the respective counties, the basis of their representation in said Convention; and we hereby recommend such a change as is well calculated to promote harmony, and to advance the best interests of the Democratic cause.

On motion of Chauncey Bassett.

Resolved, That we approve of the action of the Secretary of the Treasury, in removing a portion of the government funds from the Clinton Bank of Columbus; and we earnestly recommend the total withdrawal, at the earliest practicable moment, of all the government property, which may have been deposited with said Clinton Bank, the Life and Trust Company, the Cleveland and Insurance Company, or any other paper money establishment.

On motion of D. A. Robertson.

Resolved, That the report of the Treasury Department, as one of the most valuable documents that have emanated from that branch of the Government; and that its recommendations relative to the constitutional currency, and the levying of taxes, shall receive our zealous support.

On motion of H. H. Robinson.

Resolved, That we, the Democratic editors of Ohio, regard the issues proclaimed by the Democratic State Convention of yesterday, as just in principle and expedient in practice. We also hold, that they do not render the Democratic party of Ohio objects of the scorn and derision, to the charge of political inconsistency; for it is well known to every intelligent citizen, that, after the people of Ohio had suffered for years from the ruinous effects of an untried financial system, it was the Democratic party that introduced the system of paper money, and that party which has since endeavored to maintain it.

It is a fact, that the Democratic party, and their party was faithful in its pledges to the people. A law was passed upon the statute book to guard our citizens against the ravages of inflation. The Democratic and wise provisions of the Constitution, and the principles of sound finance, the crimes of its managers were restrained, and their whole conduct subjected to the right supervision of the people. But the bankers of Ohio repudiated all this, and entered into a conspiracy to overthrow the law, and crush the will of the people. By deception, corruption, and accident, they obtained control of the Legislature of the State. They then raised the law from the statute book, and every other law to protect the people against bank swindling. They scorned the honest labors of Congress, and the people, and the will of the people. In the pride of power, and necessary madness, they re-constructed the old swindling system of banking, and in a spirit of revenge, made it more odious, more oppressive and more dangerous to the liberties of the people, than the system of paper money, than any other system of banking ever established since the formation of the Government. Therefore have the bankers forced upon the people the issue proclaimed by the Convention of yesterday, which is, in the most emphatic sense, an issue of liberty against slavery—independence against dependence—the constitutional currency against the swindling, overhauling and oppressive banking system. To shrink from this issue now, would be cowardly and ignominious to propose a compromise, utter folly, meriting the bitter contempt and scorn of every man and intelligent citizen. We, the Democratic editors of Ohio, and with one voice, proclaim uncompromising hostility to a currency of paper money, which we hold to be one of the most powerful and wicked engines ever invented to corrupt the morals of the people, to tax their labor, and to convert their honest property into a mere piece of paper, the past our principles by the Constitution, and our duty clearly defined by the Convention of yesterday.

Mr. Butts, from the committee to which the subject had been referred, reported the following resolution, which was unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That Messrs. Medary, D. A. Robertson, Thomas Sparrow, James M. Westwater, and Matthias Martin, be hereby appointed a State Publishing Committee, whose duty it shall be to collect, print and circulate Democratic documents during the ensuing campaign, and to collect names to defray the expenses of said publication; and that every Democratic editor in Ohio be requested to serve as a committee-man to aid said committee in the discharge of its duties.

On motion of Mr. Carney.

Resolved, That we earnestly invite the Democratic editors of every State in the Union, particularly those of the Western States, to co-operate with their brethren of Ohio, in defence of the constitutional currency, and the equal rights of the people.

On motion of Mr. Butts.

Resolved, That every thing that shall be called by its right name—our opponents by that of Federalist, and gold and silver coin, by that of the CONSTITUTIONAL CURRENCY.

On motion.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Democratic papers of Ohio, the Washington Union, Indiana Star Sentinel, Detroit Free Press, Independence (Mo.) Jeffersonian, New York News and New York Globe and such other papers as approve the same.

On motion.

Resolved, That this Convention do now adjourn, to meet again in this city on the 8th day of January, 1847.

DANIEL GOTTSHALL, President.

WILLIAM D. MORGAN, Secretary.

CHAS. C. BASKETT, Secretary.

THE INLAND COMMERCE OF NEW YORK IS IMMENSE. A statement of the commerce of the New York Canal for 1845, as compared with the previous year, shows that the business of 1845 exceeds that of '44 by more than thirteen millions of dollars, and that according to the best estimates, the aggregate value of the property which has passed over the canal, both ways is equal to the whole amount of imports and exports at the port of New York, and only about \$16,000,000 less than the entire imports of the United States.

It was determined to say no more about A. F. Morrison or his paper, and this is the reason why we did not notice his numerous false statements in relation to the late Democratic State Convention.

We are however required to publish a letter from Bloomington, (where Morrison formerly lived), in reply to his assaults upon the Democratic convention of that county. We do this simply as a matter of justice to our friends there, and with no intention of renewing any personal controversy between ourselves and Morrison.

For the Indiana State Sentinel.

Bloomington, Ia., Jan. 14, 1846.

My Dear Alex. Morrison:

I see you have replied to the resolutions condemning your political course, passed by the late Monroe County Democratic Convention.

My dear sir, this reply, so replete with "bitter burning satire," has awakened a desire on the part of the good citizens of this place, to elicit some further information in regard to your early history. They even fancy they can locate a portion of it in this place. Like yourself, they are all Cass men; but, they are far too modest to seize time by the forelock, not expecting (humble creatures!) a seat in the United States Congress, that is to be. They, therefore, direct me to propound to you the following interrogatories:

Are you the same Morrison, who, long since, migrated from parts unknown to this place, and immediately set about illuminating the benighted understandings of the "natives," by the bright scintillations of wit which he displayed, while he was a student at the good citizens of Salt Creek the requisition portion of the contents of a ten gallon whiskey keg, of which he was the sole proprietor?

Are you, sir, the bold, fearless individual, who, in the golden days of his history, embarked his capital in the precarious speculation of a "doggerly," in a certain eight-hundred temple of Bacchus, containing one of "Old Korn," and fifteen "Ginger-cakes?"

Do you know any thing about one George Brummitt, who swore for every glass of liquor he purchased of one Alex. F. Morrison, the said Morrison charged him a deer-skin?

I learn that Judge Garland, shortly after the morning, he was convicted of forgery on Tuesday last. He enjoyed hitherto the entire confidence of the people—and, in addition thereto, is supposed to be worth \$30,000.

An EVENTFUL LIFE.—A letter from Washington gives the following particulars of the life of Judge Garland:—He was born in the County of Virginia, who has been in jail here since the 5th of May last, was brought before the court upon a habeas corpus, issued upon his own application, and was heard in regard to the cause of his commitment.

He states that he was in the merchant service, in 1796, and remained in that service till March 1802, when he returned to his native land, and was employed in the mercantile business, and was promoted to a Lieutenant and remained in the navy as a Lieutenant commanding till, to use his own words, "the navy was frittered away to nothing," during the administration of the first Adams.

He was never called upon since by the Government to discharge any duty, and has followed the sea for forty nine years. He is now sixty-five years of age. He was tried, convicted and sentenced to be hung for the murder of his father, but between the time of his sentence and the day set for his execution his innocence was discovered, a new trial granted and he honorably discharged. He was three times tried for horse stealing, and was with you, then and now, a certain of acquiescence. They have, it is true, some faint recollections of one Alex. F. Morrison, who figured conspicuously in these "diggins," in days of yore; but, their knowledge of this worthy is, principally, traditional, they having, at that time, no literary genius to transmit to posterity the chivalric deeds of that illustrious night errant, who, dazzled their eyes with a meteor-like blaze, for a moment, and then left them in utter darkness.

Will you gratify the curiosity of our citizens? In anticipation of your condensation on this subject, they have already appointed a biographer to collate and publish memoirs of your adventurous life.

Confidently expecting that you will comply with the reasonable request contained in the above familiar style of the "lingo" of our worthy citizens,

I remain, dear sir, Your ob't serv't,

UNCLE TOBY.

P. S. Be sure to answer the above interrogatories, of which their editors are waiting for the